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(54) Title: NOVEL POLYMERIC CYCLIC N-HALAMINE BIOCIDAL COMPOUNDS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Cyclic N-halamine biocidal polymer compounds and methods of using the same wherein the functional groups halogenated hydantoins, triazine diones, imidazolidinones, and pyrimidinones are substituted onto inexpensive polymer units such as polystyrene, polyethylene, and modified polymethacrylamide are provided. These N-halamine polymers are stable, insoluble biocides which release only small amounts of free halogen and other impurities. They will be useful as disinfectants for potable water, swimming pools, hot tubs, industrial water systems, cooling towers, air-conditioning systems, gas streams, paints, oils, ointments, fabrics, sterile bandages, coatings, hard surfaces, liners of containers, and the like.</p>			

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NOVEL POLYMERIC CYCLIC N-HALAMINE BIOCIDAL COMPOUNDS
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to biocidal polymers for disinfection of halogen-sensitive organisms. In particular, polymers of cyclic N-halamines are provided. Additionally, provided are methods for disinfection comprising contacting a habitat for halogen-sensitive organisms with a biocidal amount of a polymer of a cyclic N-halamine. Such habitats can include but are not limited to
10 air and gas streams, water such as in potable water supplies, swimming pools, industrial water systems and air conditioning systems, organic fluids, hard surfaces and fabric materials.

BACKGROUND ART

15 Current disinfectants which are in use for purposes such as disinfecting water, as can be used in potable water supplies, swimming pools, hot tubs, industrial water systems, cooling towers, spacecraft, waste water treatment plants, air conditioning systems, military field units, camping expeditions, and in
20 other sanitizing applications, as well as of organic fluids such as oils, paints, coatings, and preservatives, and in various medicinal applications all have serious limitations. Sources of the most commonly used disinfectant free halogen (chlorine, bromine, or iodine) are effective disinfectants, but free halogen is corrosive toward materials, toxic to marine life, reactive with organic
25 contaminants to produce toxic trihalomethanes, irritating to the skin and eyes of humans, and relatively unstable in water, particularly in the presence of sunlight or heat. Ozone and chlorine dioxide are also effective disinfectants, but they are not persistent in water such that they have to be replenished frequently; they also may react with organic contaminants to produce products having unknown
30 health risks. Combined halogen compounds such as the commercially employed hydantoins and cyanurates as well as the recently discovered oxazolidinones (Kaminski et al., U. S. Pat. Nos. 4,000,293 and 3,931,213) and imidazolidinones

(Worley et al., U. S. Pat. Nos. 4,681,948; 4,767,542; 5,057,612; 5,126,057) are much more stable in water than are free halogen, ozone, and chlorine dioxide, but in general they require longer contact times to inactivate microorganisms than do the less stable compounds mentioned.

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A characteristic which all of the aforementioned disinfectants have in common is that they are soluble to some extent in water. Thus humans or animals drinking or contacting the water are exposed to the compounds and products of their reactions with contaminants which could cause health risks in
10 some situations.

Polymeric quaternary ammonium anionic-exchange resins have been known for many years (see for example U. S. Pat. Nos. 2,595,225; 2,923,701; 2,980,657; 2,980,634; 3,147,218; 3,288,770; 3,316,173; 3,425,790; 15 3,462,363; 3,554,905; 3,539,684; 3,817,860; 3,923,665; 4,187,183; 4,349,646; 4,420,590). The "polyquats" have important limitations. Most are soluble in water which means that they could pose a threat to humans or animals drinking or contacting water containing them. The insoluble polyquats tend to release fairly high concentrations of free halogen, and the most effective of these release 20 the triiodide ion, which is undesirable with respect to dietary intake for certain groups of the population (U. S. Pat. No. 4,349,646). Such compounds are also generally expensive to manufacture.

Functionally modified poly(styrene-divinylbenzene) compounds 25 containing N-chlorinated sulfonamide moieties have been prepared and shown to have biocidal properties (see for example Emerson et al., *Ind. Eng. Chem. Prod. Res. Dev.*, 17:269 (1978); *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 29:448 (1990); *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 30:2426 (1991)). However, these N-halamines do not contain the N-Cl or N-Br moieties in a cyclic ring and are hence not expected to be as stable 30 toward release of free halogen as those to be described herein. In fact, they are known to release greater than 1 milligram per liter of free chlorine when the pH of water flowing through them is greater than 7.0.

Therefore, there is a great need for insoluble broad-spectrum disinfectants which kill microorganisms upon contact, but which do not leach undesirable organic contaminants into the medium to be disinfected, and which maintain a very low concentration of free halogen (less than 1 milligram per 5 liter) in such medium. There is also a need for methods to treat many various habitats in which halogen-sensitive microorganisms dwell.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to a biocidal polymer comprising a first cyclic N-halamine unit joined by a linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises: a 4- to 7-membered ring, wherein at least 3 members of the ring are carbon, and from 1 to 3 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom and from 0 to 1 member of the ring is oxygen 15 heteroatom; wherein from 0 to 2 carbon members comprise a carbonyl group; wherein one non-carbonyl carbon member is attached to the linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 alkyl, benzyl, and substituted benzyl; wherein from 0 to 1 non-carbonyl non-linkage carbon member is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 20 alkyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, pentamethylene in spirosubstituted form and tetramethylene in spirosubstituted form; wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine; and wherein the 25 linkage is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl and phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl.

The present invention also relates to a biocidal polymer comprising a cyclic N-halamine unit linked at a carbon atom by methylene linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit 30 has a 5- to 6-membered ring, wherein from 3 to 4 members of the ring are carbon, and 2 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom in meta

relationship; wherein from 0 to 1 carbon member comprises a carbonyl group; wherein 2 non-carbonyl carbon members are linked to the methylene linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C₁ to C₄ alkyl; and wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine.

The invention further relates to a method for disinfecting a habitat

- 10 for halogen-sensitive microorganisms comprising contacting the habitat with a biocidal amount of a biocidal polymer comprising a first cyclic N-halamine unit joined by a linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises: a 4- to 7-membered ring, wherein at least 3 members of the ring are carbon, from 1 to 3 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom and from 0 to 1 member of the ring is oxygen heteroatom; wherein from 0 to 2 carbon members comprise a carbonyl group; wherein one non-carbonyl carbon member is attached to the linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of C₁ to C₄ alkyl, benzyl, and substituted benzyl; wherein from 0 to 1 non-carbonyl non-linkage carbon member is joined to a moiety selected
- 15
- 20 from the group consisting of C₁ to C₄ alkyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, pentamethylene in spirosubstituted form and tetramethylene in spirosubstituted form; wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine and hydrogen, wherein at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine; and wherein the linkage is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl and phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl.
- 25

The invention also relates to a method for disinfecting a habitat

- for halogen-sensitive microorganisms comprising contacting the habitat with a
- 30 biocidal amount of a biocidal polymer comprising a cyclic N-halamine unit linked at a carbon atom by methylene linkage to second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit has a 5- to 6-membered ring, wherein from

3 to 4 members of the ring are carbon, and 2 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom in meta relationship; wherein from 0 to 1 carbon member comprises a carbonyl group; wherein 2 non-carbonyl carbon members are linked to the methylene linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C₁ to C₄ alkyl; and wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine.

10 It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved compound and method of using the same for disinfecting a habitat for halogen-sensitive microorganisms. Another object of the present invention is to provide novel polymeric cyclic N-halamine biocidal compounds for disinfection of halogen-sensitive organisms.

15

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention may be understood more readily by reference to the following detailed description of specific embodiments and the 20 Examples and Figures included therein.

As used in the claims, "a" means one or more.

As used herein, "cyclic N-halamine unit" refers to a heterocyclic, 25 monocyclic compound wherein the ring members are comprised of at least carbon and nitrogen provided there is at least one nitrogen heteroatom; wherein at least one halogen, preferably chlorine or bromine, is bonded to a nitrogen heteroatom; wherein at least one carbon ring member can comprise a carbonyl group; and wherein one ring member can comprise oxygen.

30

As used herein, the term "a biocidal polymer comprising N-halamine unit joined by a linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit" is not meant to be limiting as to the number of cyclic N-halamine units in a polymer. A "polymer" can comprise two or more cyclic N-halamine units, and the number 5 of units in any given polymer can vary according to the use intended for the polymer. Each cyclic N-halamine unit in the polymer can be identical.

As used herein, when two components are in "meta relationship," as is known in the art, they are positioned within or attached to a ring structure 10 such that one ring member is positioned in the ring structure between the two components or between the ring members to which the two components are attached.

As used herein, a "habitat for halogen-sensitive microorganisms" is 15 any substance in which or on which such organisms are capable of survival for any period of time.

Cyclic organic N-halamine compounds having two alkyl substituent groups substituted on the ring carbons adjacent to the N-Cl or N-Br moieties 20 exhibit long-term stability in aqueous solution and release little or no free halogen, while providing adequate disinfection efficacy. Additionally, because polymeric molecules can be constructed to have low solubility in water, an insoluble cyclic N-halamine polymer containing similar cyclic N-halamine structural groups is an ideal polymeric biocide.

25

There are two possible strategies for incorporating cyclic N-halamine structural groups into polymers. In the first, an existing cyclic amine or amide such as those described by Worley in U. S. Pat. Nos. 4,681,948; 4,767,542; 5,057,612; 5,126,057 is functionalized with a polymerizable moiety 30 such as a vinyl group and then polymerized and halogenated. In the second, and apparently preferable strategy, an inexpensive commercial polymer is

modified so as to introduce cyclic N-halamine structural groups. The insoluble cyclic N-halamine polymers inactivate microorganisms upon contact, release minimal amounts of free halogen and other leachable impurities into water, and can be prepared or regenerated by passing solutions of free halogen through the 5 cyclic amine or amide precursor polymer material.

The novel N-halamine biocidal polymers described herein contain heterocyclic units which have stable N-Cl or N-Br chemical bonds necessary for biocidal action. The heterocyclic N-halamine units can comprise from 4 to 7-10 membered rings, wherein nitrogen is a heteroatom and oxygen can be a heteroatom, and which can have one or two carbonyl groups. The rings can have from three to six carbon members, from one to three nitrogen heteroatoms and 0 to 1 oxygen heteroatom. A carbon atom of these heterocyclic moieties can be joined by a linkage to an additional heterocyclic N-halamine unit by one 15 of many possible linkages which attach to each N-halamine unit at a single non-carbonyl carbon atom, such as a lower alkyl, i.e., a three to eleven carbon chain that can be branched when greater than three carbons, or a phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl i.e., two phenyl groups joined by a three to eleven carbon chain that can be branched when greater than three carbons wherein one phenyl attaches to a 20 cyclic N-halamine unit and the other phenyl attaches to a neighboring cyclic N-halamine unit. Additionally, the N-halamine units can comprise a 5- or 6-membered ring having two nitrogen heteroatoms and three to four carbon members, one of which can be a carbonyl group, and attaching to neighboring N-halamines units in the polymer via methylene linkages which attach to each 25 N-halamine unit at two of the non-carbonyl carbon ring members.

Specifically, compounds can include biocidal polymers comprising a first cyclic N-halamine unit joined by a linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises: a 4- to 7-membered ring, 30 wherein at least 3 members of the ring are carbon, from 1 to 3 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom and from 0 to 1 member is oxygen heteroatom; wherein from 0 to 2 carbon members comprise a carbonyl group; wherein one

non-carbonyl carbon member is attached to the linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 alkyl, benzyl, and substituted benzyl; wherein from 0 to 1 non-carbonyl, non-linkage carbon member is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4

5 alkyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, pentamethylene in spirosubstituted form and tetramethylene in spirosubstituted form; wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine; and wherein the

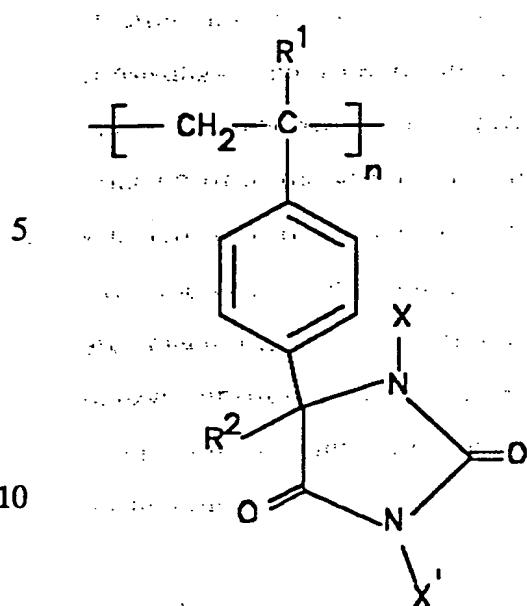
10 linkage is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl and phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl.

Compounds can also include biocidal polymers comprising a cyclic N-halamine unit linked at a carbon atom by methylene linkage to another cyclic

15 N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit has a 5- to 6-membered ring, wherein from 3 to 4 members of the ring are carbon, and 2 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom in meta relationship; wherein from 0 to 1 carbon member comprises a carbonyl group; wherein 2 non-carbonyl carbon members are linked to the methylene linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the

20 group consisting of hydrogen and C_1 to C_4 alkyl; and wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine.

25 Examples of the aforescribed compounds include, but are not limited to, the polymers represented by the repeating unit graphic formulae illustrated below:



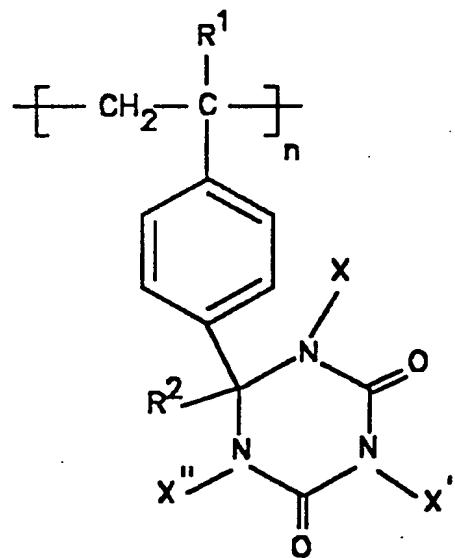
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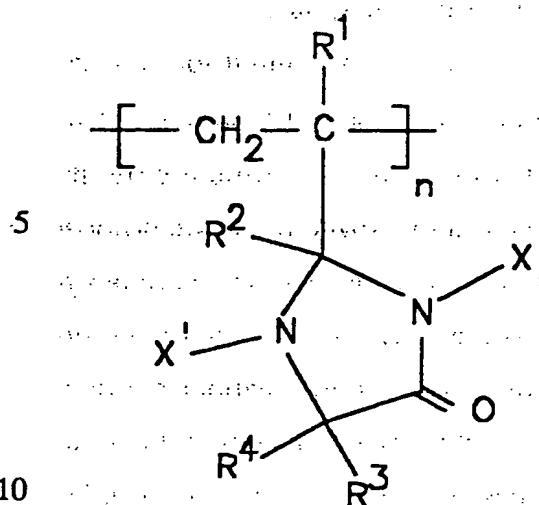
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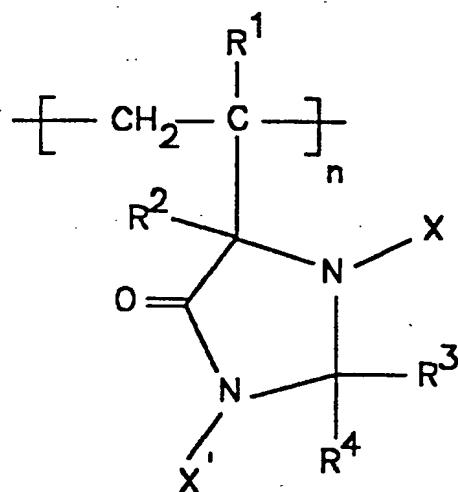


Class 2



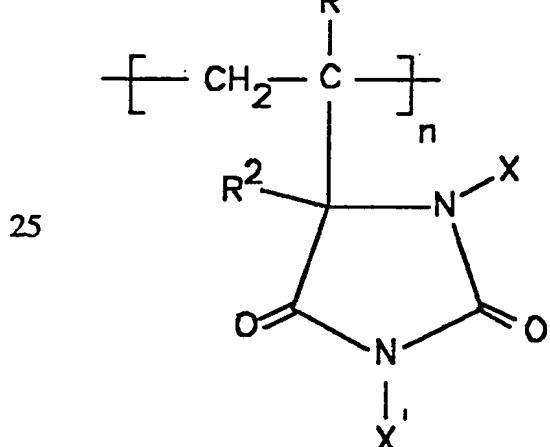
Class 3

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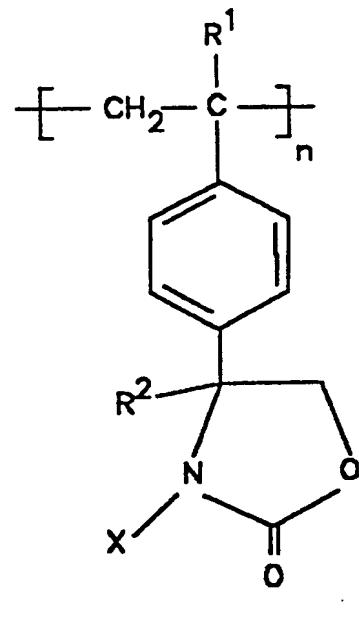
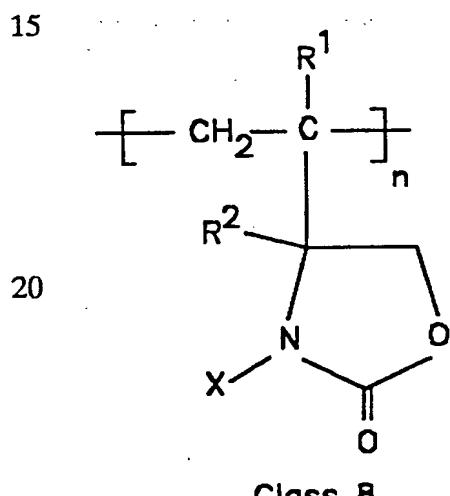
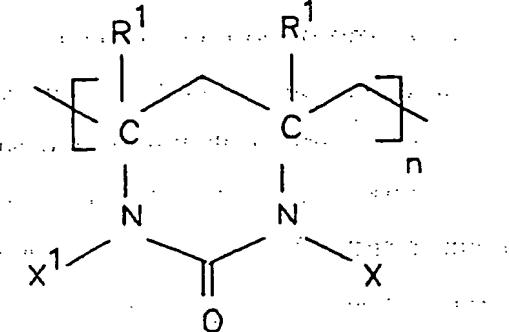
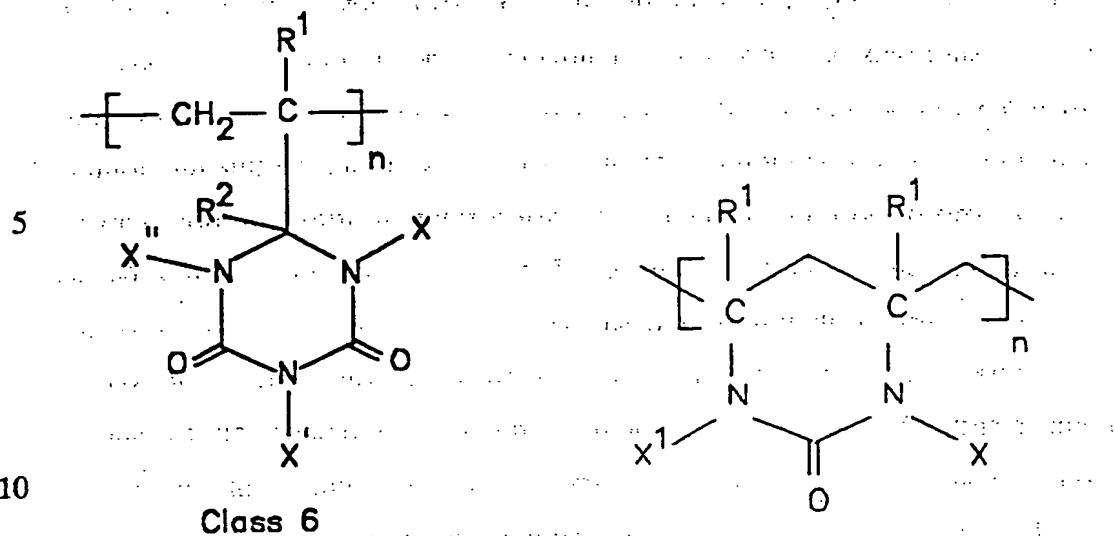
Class 4

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Class 5



wherein in each class X, X', and X" are halogen selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and mixtures thereof, or X, X', and X" may be one or two hydrogen atoms provided that at least one of these is halogen selected from the group consisting of chlorine and bromine; wherein R¹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl; R² is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ alkyl, benzyl, or substituted benzyl; R³ and R⁴ are selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ alkyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, or R³ and R⁴ may represent spirosubstitution by a component selected from the group consisting of pentamethylene and

10 tetramethylene.

The alkyl substituents representing R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ or those attached to phenyl or benzyl may contain from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, including methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, secondary butyl, and tertiary butyl. As shown by the graphic formulae, the linkages between two cyclic N-halamine units can be a "lower alkyl" defined as a hydrocarbon chain, branched or unbranched, having from three to eleven carbon atoms. A three carbon linkage is demonstrated, for example, by a class 4 polymer, wherein R¹ is hydrogen; an eleven carbon branched linkage is demonstrated, for example, by a 15 class 4 polymer, wherein R¹ is a C₄ alkyl.

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As shown by the graphic formulae, the linkages between two cyclic N-halamine units can be a "phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl." "Lower alkyl" is defined above. The phenyl can be substituted or unsubstituted. Therefore, a phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl linkage, wherein the lower alkyl is three carbons, is demonstrated, for example, by a class 1 polymer, wherein R¹ is hydrogen. A phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl linkage, wherein the lower alkyl is eleven carbons, branched, is demonstrated, for example, by a class 1 polymer wherein R¹ is a C₄ alkyl.

Examples of the aforedescribed compounds for each class include but are not limited to: 1: poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin; poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin; poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin; poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin; poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin; poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin and poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl) hydantoin; 2: poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; poly-1,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; poly-1,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; poly-1,3,5-tribromo-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; poly-1,3,5-tribromo-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; poly-1-bromo-3,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; and poly-1-bromo-3,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; 3: poly-1,3-dichloro-2,5,5-trimethyl-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one; 4: poly-1,3-dichloro-2,2,5-trimethyl-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one; 5: poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin; poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin; poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin; and poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin; 6: poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-vinyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione; 7: poly-1,3-dichloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one; poly-1-chloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one; poly-1,3-dibromo-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one; tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one; and poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one; 8: poly-3-chloro-4-methyl-4-vinyl-2-oxazolidinone; and 9: poly-3-chloro-4-methyl-4-(4'-vinylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone.

30 By substitution of other named substituents for R¹, R², R³, and R⁴, e.g., ethyl, propyl, phenyl, etc., for one or more of the derivatives above named, other correspondingly named N-halo derivatives may be formed.

The polymeric N-halamine biocidal compounds of the present invention can be prepared by reacting the corresponding unhalogenated polymers, herein referred to as "precursor cyclic amine polymer[s]," with a source of chlorine, bromine, or in the case of the mixed bromochloro derivatives, first a source of bromine and then a source of chlorine or the reverse. While chlorine gas or liquid bromine may be utilized, other milder halogenating agents such as calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, N-chlorosuccinimide, N-bromosuccinimide, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, trichloroisocyanuric acid, tertiary butyl hypochlorite, N-chloroacetamide, N-chloramines, N-bromamines, etc., can also be employed. Halogenation of the unhalogenated polymers can be accomplished in aqueous media or in mixtures of water with common inert organic solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride, or in inert organic solvents themselves, at room temperature. The precursor cyclic amine polymer can be a previously utilized cyclic N-halamine polymer that has become ineffective at killing microorganisms due to inactivation of the N-Cl or N-Br moieties. The above-described halogenations can be performed *in situ*, if desired.

The unhalogenated precursor cyclic amine polymers described in this invention can be prepared from existing inexpensive commercial grade polymers. In the case of the structure represented above by class 1, commercial grade polystyrene or substituted polystyrenes can be reacted with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride in the presence of aluminum trichloride as a catalyst in common solvents such as carbon disulfide, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, or nitrobenzene in a Friedel Crafts acylation to produce a para-acylated polystyrene, followed by reaction with potassium cyanide and ammonium carbonate in common solvents such as acetamide, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, or 1-methyl-2-pyrolidinone to produce the poly-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin. For the structure represented by class 2, the same acylated polystyrene or substituted polystyrenes as for the class 1 structure can be reacted with dithiobiuret in the presence of dry hydrogen chloride in a dioxane/ethanol solvent followed by oxidation of the dithione

produced with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of sodium hydroxide to produce the poly-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione. For the structure represented by class 3, poly-alkylvinyl ketone can be reacted with ammonium sulfide and an appropriate dialkyl cyanohydrin in a solvent such as

5 dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, or methylene chloride to produce a poly-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidine-4-thione which can then be directly chlorinated in aqueous sodium hydroxide to produce the poly-1,3-dichloro-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one. For the structure represented by class 4, poly-alkyl vinyl ketone can be reacted with sodium cyanide in the presence of sulfuric acid and

10 then ammonium sulfide and an appropriate ketone in a solvent such as dioxane. The poly-vinyl thione product obtained can then be directly chlorinated in aqueous sodium hydroxide to produce the poly-1,3-dichloro-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one. For the structure represented by class 5, poly-alkyl vinyl ketone can be reacted with potassium cyanide and ammonium carbonate in

15 solvent containing dioxane, ethanol, and water to produce a poly-5-alkyl-5-vinylhydantoin. For the structure represented by class 6, poly-alkyl vinyl ketone can be reacted with dithiobiuret in the presence of hydrochloric acid followed by oxidation with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of sodium hydroxide to produce a poly-6-alkyl-6-vinyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione. For the structure

20 represented by class 7, poly-methacrylamide can be reacted with bromine in the presence of sodium hydroxide in a Hofmann degradation to produce a poly-diamine which can be reacted further with phosgene in the presence of toluene, water, and sodium hydroxide to produce poly-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one.

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For the structure represented by class 8, the monomer 4-methyl-4-vinyl-2-oxazolidinone (Kaminski et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,000,293 and 3,931,231) can be polymerized and the resulting polymer then chlorinated in aqueous alkaline solution to produce the poly-3-chloro-4-methyl-4-vinyl-2-oxazolidinone.

30 For the structure represented by class 9, the monomer 4-methyl-4-(4'-vinylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone (Kaminski et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,000,293 and 3,931,231) can be polymerized and the resulting polymer then chlorinated in

aqueous alkaline solution to produce the poly-3-chloro-4-methyl-4-(4'-vinylphenyl)-2-oxazolidinone.

The polymeric cyclic N-halamine biocidal compounds are insoluble in water and in most known organic solvents. They can be employed as disinfectants against undesirable microorganisms in many habitats including aqueous as well as other solution media, semi-solid media, surfaces of materials and in gas streams by treating the media or material with a biocidally effective amount of polymer compound. An aqueous medium can include, for example, 10 that as found in potable water sources, swimming pools, hot tubs, industrial water systems, cooling towers, air conditioning systems, waste disposal units and the like. As used herein, a "liquid or semi-solid medium" includes liquid or semi-solid media in which halogen-sensitive microorganisms can dwell, which can include, paint, wax, household cleaners, wood preservatives, oils, ointments, 15 douches, enema solutions and the like. As used herein, a "surface" can include any surface upon which halogen-sensitive microorganisms can dwell and to which a claimed polymer can be bound, which can include surfaces of, for example, textile fabric, metal, rubber, concrete, wood, glass and bandaging. As used herein, "a gaseous medium" includes any gas in which halogen-sensitive 20 microorganisms can dwell, such as air, oxygen, nitrogen, or any other gas, such as found in air handling systems in, for example, enclosed bunkers, vehicles, hospitals, hotels, convention centers or other public buildings.

For aqueous, liquid or gas media, disinfection is best done by 25 flowing microbiologically contaminated water or gas, e.g. air, over or through the solid polymer in an enclosed column or cartridge or other type filter. The residence time of the contaminated substance in the filter unit will determine the efficacy of disinfection. For disinfection applications involving paints, coatings, preservatives and semi-solid media, the polymeric compounds are best 30 introduced as fine suspensions in the base materials to be disinfected. These polymeric biocides can be incorporated into textile fibers and solid surfaces as well to serve as biological preservatives.

Once a filter unit becomes ineffective at killing microorganisms due to inactivation of the N-Cl or N-Br moieties, it can be regenerated by passing an aqueous solution of free halogen through it. Additionally, the cyclic N-halamine polymer biocide can be created or regenerated *in situ* by adding a stoichiometric amount of free halogen, either chlorine or bromine, to a precursor cyclic amine polymer contained in a material such as in a filter unit, in paint, oil, textile fabric or the like, or bound to a surface of a material such as wood, glass, plastic polymer coating, textile fabric, metal, rubber, concrete, cloth bandage or the like.

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The cyclic N-halamine biocidal polymers described herein can also be employed together with sources of active disinfecting halogen such as free chlorine or bromine or the various N-halamine sources of the same. The polymers liberate very little free halogen themselves, generally less than 1 milligram per liter of water, and they can be used, in fact, to abstract larger amounts of free halogen from water flowing through them. They can serve as a source of small amounts of free halogen residual (less than 1 milligram per liter) for disinfection applications.

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All microorganisms in aqueous or other solutions or on hard surfaces susceptible to disinfection by free halogen, e.g. free chlorine, or combined halogen, e.g. N-haloimidazolidinones, N-halooxazolidinones, N-halohydantoins, N-haloisocyanurates, etc., will also be susceptible to disinfection by the biocidal polymer compounds of this invention. Such microorganisms include, for example, bacteria, protozoa, fungi, viruses and algae.

The biocidal polymers described herein can be employed in a variety of disinfecting applications. They will be of importance in controlling microbiological contamination in cartridge or other type filters installed in the recirculating water systems of remote potable water treatment units, swimming pools, hot tubs, air conditioners, and cooling towers, as well as in recirculating

air-handling systems used in military bunkers and vehicles and in civilian structures. For example, the halogenated polymers will prevent the growth of undesirable organisms, such as the bacteria genera *Staphylococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Legionella*, *Methylobacterium*, *Klebsiella*, and *Bacillus*; the fungi genera *Candida*, *Rhodoturula*, and molds such as mildew; the protozoa genera *Giardia*, *Entamoeba*, and *Cryptosporidium*; the viruses poliovirus, rotavirus, HIV virus, and herpesvirus; and the algae genera *Anabaena*, *Oscillatoria*, and *Chlorella*; and sources of biofouling in closed-cycle cooling water systems. They will be of importance as preservatives and preventatives against microbiological contamination in paints, coatings, and on surfaces. They will be of particular importance to the medical field for use in ointments, bandages, sterile surfaces, and the like, and for attachment to liners of containers used in the food processing industry. They can be used in conjunction with textiles for sterile applications, such as coatings on sheets or bandages used for burn victims or on microbiological decontamination suits.

The halogenated polymers described herein can be used in diverse liquid and solid formulations such as powders, granular materials, solutions, concentrates, emulsions, slurries, and in the presence of diluents, extenders, fillers, conditioners, aqueous solvent, organic solvents, and the like. Of particular use can be their employment in formulations involving wetting, emulsifying, or dispersing agents such as sulfonates, alcohols, or similar surface active materials. The compounds are also compatible with buffering agents and other sources of halogen.

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The present invention is more particularly described in the following examples which are intended as illustrative only since numerous modifications and variations therein will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Preparation of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin (1a)

5 To a three-neck flask equipped with dropping funnel, reflux condenser, and mechanical stirrer was added, in order, 600 milliliters of carbon disulfide, 160.2 grams (1.2 moles) of aluminum chloride, 64.2 milliliters (0.90 mole) of acetyl chloride, and a solution of 62.4 grams (0.6 mole of repeating unit) of commercial-grade polystyrene (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, 10 Wisconsin) in 600 additional milliliters of carbon disulfide. The polystyrene was reported by the manufacturer to have an average molecular weight of 280,000; samples having average molecular weights of 45,000 and 430,000 have also been employed successfully also. A vigorous chemical reaction occurred, causing the carbon disulfide solvent to begin to reflux at room temperature. The mixture 15 was then refluxed for 2 hours using a heated water bath as a source of heat. Most of the carbon disulfide was removed by distillation, and the semi-solidified mixture was added to 600 milliliters of an ice/hydrochloric acid mixture (2 parts ice by weight, 1 part hydrochloric acid by weight) in order to decompose the poly-4-vinylacetophenone/aluminum chloride complex which had formed. The 20 desired product poly-4-vinylacetophenone precipitated from the mixture as a pale yellow solid. The product was recovered by suction filtration and then purified by exposure to 600 milliliters of boiling 1 normal sodium hydroxide solution for 15 minutes followed by suction filtration to recover the product. Then the product was further purified by exposure to 600 milliliters of boiling 25 water for 15 minutes followed by suction filtration. This latter step was repeated 3 more times. The final purified poly-4-vinylacetophenone was dried at room temperature. 86.0 grams of light yellow solid product resulted which was 98% of the yield theoretically expected. The product was found to be soluble at room temperature in a mixture having 3 parts dioxane/1 part ethanol or in dioxane 30 itself at elevated temperature. The product exhibited prominent infrared absorption bands in a KBr pellet at 1604 and 1684 cm^{-1} .

3.65 grams (0.025 mole) of the poly-4-vinylacetophenone prepared as described above, 4.5 grams (0.07 mole) of potassium cyanide, and 100 grams of acetamide as a solvent were mixed together in a 300 milliliter glass liner. The liner containing the mixture was placed in a Parr model 4841 300-milliliter high-pressure reactor (Parr Instrument Co., Moline, Illinois) and stirred for 30 minutes at a temperature of 150°C. The mixture was cooled to 80°C, and 14.4 grams (0.15 mole) of ammonium carbonate was added. The reactor was resealed, and the mixture was stirred at a temperature of 150°C for 20 hours. The pressure was released from the reactor at 100°C, and the product was 5 mixed with 500 milliliters of water. The crude poly-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin precipitated as a pale yellow solid and was recovered by suction filtration. The product was purified by washing with six 500 milliliter portions of near boiling water, and then was dried at room temperature to yield 10 5.2 grams of light yellow powder which was 96% of the yield expected 15 theoretically. The polymer was found to swell in 1 normal sodium hydroxide and in the organic solvents dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethyl formamide, trifluoroacetic acid, and 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene, but it was not soluble in any solvent which was attempted. An elemental analysis of the product gave the following results: (calculated/found) % carbon 66.67/62.21, % hydrogen 20 5.56/6.00, and % nitrogen 12.96/11.71. The product exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1718, 1772, and 3262 cm⁻¹.

5.0 grams (0.023 mole) of the poly-5-methyl-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin prepared as described above was suspended in 100 milliliters of 1 25 normal sodium hydroxide (0.1 mole) in a 250 milliliter two-neck flask. The flask containing the mixture was placed in an ice bath, and the temperature was held below 10°C while chlorine gas was bubbled in. The reaction was continued until the pH of the mixture became 7.0. The desired product poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin (1a) precipitated as a white solid from the 30 mixture and was recovered by suction filtration. The product was washed with distilled, deionized water until no free chlorine could be detected by iodometric titration. Following drying, the product yield was 6.0 grams or 92% of that

theoretically expected. The polymer was found to swell in 1 normal sodium hydroxide solution and in the organic solvents dimethyl sulfoxide, 1-methyl-2-pyrolidinone, dioxane, dimethyl formamide, hexamethylphosphoramide, cyclohexanone, trifluoroacetic acid, 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene, and 5 hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, but it was not soluble in any solvent attempted. An elemental analysis of the product gave the following results: (calculated/found) % carbon 50.53/51.04, % hydrogen 3.51/3.86, % nitrogen 9.82/8.98, and % chlorine 24.91/24.57. The product yielded prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1757 and 1807 cm^{-1} .

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Example 2. Preparation of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin (1b)

A Friedel-Crafts acylation was performed on a commercial sample of poly- α -methylstyrene (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin) having 15 average molecular weight as stated by the manufacturer of 93,000. The procedure employed was identical to that discussed in example 1. The yield of poly-4-isopropenylacetophenone was 94% of that theoretically expected. The product exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1601 and 1682 cm^{-1} .

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The polyacetophenone was then reacted with potassium cyanide and ammonium carbonate in acetamide solvent in the same manner as discussed in example 1. The yield of poly-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenyl)hydantoin was 77% of that theoretically expected, and infrared analysis showed prominent bands in 25 a KBr pellet at 1716, 1772, and 3221 cm^{-1} . It was soluble in organic solvents such as dimethyl sulfoxide. ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ = 40, 64, 156, 177; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ = 8.55 (1H), 10.72 (1H).

Chlorination of the above sample in a manner analogous to that 30 discussed in example 1 then produced poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl) hydantoin (1b) in 83% yield with prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1327, 1755, and 1805 cm^{-1} .

Example 3. Preparation of poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione (2a)

1.46 grams (0.01 mole of repeating unit) of poly-4-vinylacetophenone, prepared as described in example 1 for a low molecular weight commercial poly-styrene (45,000) was dissolved in a mixture of 30 milliliters of dioxane and 10 milliliters of ethanol and placed in a 100 milliliter two-neck flask. Then 1.35 grams (0.01 mole) of dithiobiuret was added to the mixture in the flask while stirring. The dry hydrogen chloride gas generated by slowly dropping 10 milliliters of concentrated hydrochloric acid into 20 milliliters of concentrated sulfuric acid in a separate vessel was slowly bubbled into the flask containing the reaction mixture over a 1 hour time period. The flask was then sealed, and the mixture was stirred for 15 hours. The solid product which resulted was dissolved in 200 milliliters of 2 normal sodium hydroxide, and the remaining solid residue which had less percentage conversion of the ketone to the triazine thione was removed by suction filtration. The filtrate containing the desired product was neutralized with glacial acetic acid. The desired poly-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dithione precipitated as a white solid and was recovered by suction filtration. The product was purified by washing twice with 100 milliliter portions of distilled water and drying at room temperature. The purified product yield was 1.20 grams or 46% of that expected theoretically. It exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1541, 1604, and 3194 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ = 10.71 (2H), 11.27 (1H). The combined yield of the purified product and the solid containing partial conversion of the ketone to the triazine thione was 1.74 grams, or 66% of that expected theoretically.

2.11 grams (0.008 mole) of the purified poly-thione product prepared as described above was dissolved in 50 milliliters of 2 normal sodium hydroxide in a 100 milliliter flask. While stirring the contents of the flask, and maintaining the temperature below 40°C by use of an external cold water bath, 9.2 grams (0.08 mole) of 30% hydrogen peroxide was slowly added. Then the mixture was heated briefly to 80°C to decompose any excess hydrogen peroxide,

and then neutralized with 2 normal sulfuric acid to produce a yellow solid product. The product poly-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione was recovered by suction filtration, washed with 100 milliliters of distilled water, and dried at room temperature. The yield was 1.65 grams or 89% of that expected theoretically. Analysis of the product by infrared spectroscopy showed prominent bands in a KBr pellet at 1709 and 3244 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ = 8.54 (2H); 9.31 (1H).

Then 1.0 gram (0.0043 mole) of the poly-dione product prepared as described above was suspended in 100 milliliters of 1 normal sodium hydroxide in a 250 milliliter two-neck flask. The stirred mixture was maintained at a temperature lower than 10°C while chlorine gas was slowly bubbled in until the pH reached 7.0. The product precipitated as a light yellow solid and was recovered by suction filtration. The product was purified by washing with three 100 milliliter portions of distilled-deionized water, and dried at room temperature. The yield of poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione (2a) was 1.12 grams or 71% of that expected theoretically. Infrared analysis in a KBr pellet yielded prominent bands at 1604 and 1732 cm^{-1} .

Example 4. Preparation of poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione (2b)

Poly-4-isopropenylacetophenone prepared as described in example 2 was reacted with dithiobiuret in the presence of dry hydrogen chloride, and the product purified, in the same manner as described in example 3. The product yield of poly-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dithione was 75.3% of that expected theoretically, and infrared analysis yielded prominent bands in a KBr pellet at 1554, 1604, and 3181 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ = 10.74 (2H), 11.40 (1H). This product was then oxidized with hydrogen peroxide in sodium hydroxide solution as described in example 3 to produce poly-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione in essentially quantitative yield. The purified product exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1711 and 3246 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ = 8.52 (2H), 9.30 (1H).

Chlorination of this product in 1 normal sodium hydroxide as described in example 3, and then purification, provided the final product poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione (2b) in 67% yield with prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1354 nad 1732 cm^{-1} .

5 The following examples are given to illustrate the invention.

Example 5. Preparation of poly-1,3-dichloro-2,5,5-trimethyl-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one (3)

10 Poly-methyl vinyl ketone was prepared from methyl vinyl ketone using the method described by Mark et al., in *Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering*, Wiley & Sons, New York, 17:548 - 567 (1989). Commercial poly-methyl vinyl ketone (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin) can be used as well. 3.5 grams (0.05 mole of repeating unit) of the poly-methyl vinyl ketone was dissolved in 25 milliliters of dioxane in a 100 milliliter flask. Then 17 grams (0.05 mole) of 21.2% ammonium sulfide and 4.25 grams (0.05 mole) of acetone cyanohydrin were added, the flask was sealed with a glass stopper, and it was held at 60°C with stirring for 5 hours. A precipitate resulted which was isolated by decantation and added to 300 milliliters of distilled water. The product was then removed by suction filtration and washed with 3 portions of near boiling water. Concentration of the remaining contents of the reaction flask yielded additional solid product which was also washed with 3 portions of near boiling water. The total yield of the combined solid product portions was 6.0 grams or 76% of the product poly-2,5,5-trimethyl-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidine-4-thione theoretically expected. However, infrared spectroscopy and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy both indicated the presence of unreacted carbonyl moieties

15 indicating that some acetyl groups were not converted to the imidazolidine-4-thione ring. The estimated conversion was about 50%. Prominent infrared bands for the product in a KBr pellet occurred at 1172, 1379, 1498, 1697, 3218, and 3410 cm^{-1} ; ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ = 21, 22-40, 73, 74, 81, 82, 206, 210.

20 8.5 grams of the product prepared as described above was dissolved in 200 milliliters of 3 normal sodium hydroxide in a 250 milliliter flask. Chlorine gas was bubbled into the mixture while stirring at temperatures less

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than 10°C until the pH reached 7.0. Then 100 milliliters of distilled water was added to the flask which was sealed and allowed to stand overnight at room temperature. The solid product that resulted was removed by suction filtration and washed with distilled, deionized water until no free chlorine could be detected using potassium iodide as an indicator in the filtrate. After drying in air, 9.7 grams of poly-1,3-dichloro-2,5,5-trimethyl-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one (3) resulted (85% yield based on complete conversion of precursor polymer; the estimated conversion based on 50% conversion of the precursor polymer was 71%). The product was not soluble in water, acetone, chloroform, ethanol, diethyl ether, benzene, or ethyl acetate, but it was soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethyl formamide, and 3 normal sodium hydroxide. It exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1190, 1383, 1734, 2943, and 3507 cm^{-1} .

Example 6. Preparation of poly-1,3-dichloro-2,2,5-trimethyl-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one (4)

1.7 grams (0.024 mole) of poly-methyl vinyl ketone prepared as described in example 5 was dissolved in 13 milliliters of dioxane and mixed with 1.22 grams (0.025 mole) of sodium cyanide in 3 milliliters of water in a 100 milliliter flask. Then 5 grams of 40% sulfuric acid solution was added slowly with stirring while maintaining the temperature below 15°C with an ice bath. Following addition of the sulfuric acid, the mixture was stirred for 30 additional minutes at 15°C, and then 8.5 grams (0.026 mole) of 21.2% ammonium sulfide and 1.5 grams (0.026 mole) of acetone were added at room temperature. The flask was sealed and the mixture was held at 55-60°C with stirring for 5 hours. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into 400 milliliters of distilled water. The resulting light yellow precipitate was removed by suction filtration and washed with 5 portions of near boiling water. 3.04 grams of final product, poly-2,2,5-trimethyl-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidine-4-thione, was obtained after drying in air. This represented a 60% yield assuming complete conversion to the poly-thione. However, infrared and ^{13}C NMR evidence showed that some acetyl groups were unreacted; the estimated conversion was 54%. Prominent

infrared bands for the product in a KBr pellet occurred at 1155, 1244, 1379, 1458, 1678, 2936, 3252, and 3389 cm^{-1} ; ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ = 21, 40, 206, 210.

5 1.28 grams of the product prepared as described above was chlorinated in the same manner as was the poly-thione of example 5. 1.47 grams of poly-1,3-dichloro-2,2,5-trimethyl-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one (4) was obtained which represents an 86% yield based on complete conversion of the precursor polymer; the estimated conversion based on 54% conversion of the 10 precursor polymer was 66%. The product exhibited the same solubility properties as that described in example 5. Prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet occurred at 1194, 1383, 1716, 2930, and 3464 cm^{-1} .

Example 7. Preparation of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin (5)

15 1.7 grams (0.024 mole) of poly-methyl vinyl ketone prepared as described in example 5 was dissolved in a mixture of 10 milliliters of dioxane, 10 milliliters of ethanol, and 10 milliliters of distilled water. Then 3.25 grams (0.05 mole) of potassium cyanide and 10 grams (0.104 mole) of ammonium carbonate were added to the mixture in a 300 milliliter Parr model 4841 high-pressure 20 reactor. The mixture was held with stirring at 150°C for 12 hours. The reactor was cooled to 80°C, opened, and the mixture was poured into 400 milliliters of distilled water. The solid product was removed by suction filtration and washed with near boiling water until the wash water became clear. Upon drying in air, 2.4 grams of the poly-hydantoin product were obtained representing a 71% yield 25 assuming complete reaction of all acetyl moieties. However, infrared and ^{13}C NMR analyses indicated that some acetyl groups were left unreacted such that a 39% conversion has been estimated. The product exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1456, 1652, 1716, 1769, 2229, 2934, 3328, 3439 cm^{-1} ; ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ = 19, 26, 34, 54, 119, 157, 178, 210.

1.4 grams of the poly-hydantoin prepared as described above were suspended in 20 milliliters of 2 normal sodium hydroxide and chlorinated in the same manner as described in previous examples. 1.65 grams of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin (5) which represents a yield of 79%,

5 assuming complete conversion of the original poly-methyl vinyl ketone, was obtained. However, using the 39% estimated conversion rate discussed above, the estimated conversion to final product was 66%. The product exhibited the same solubility properties as did the poly-imidazolidinone described in example 5, except the polyhydantoin was not soluble in 3 normal sodium hydroxide.

10 Prominent infrared bands at 1126, 1383, 1446, 1711, 1749, 2949, and 3539 cm^{-1} were observed for the product in a KBr pellet.

Example 8. Preparation of poly-1,3-dichloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one (7)

15 A solution of 80 milliliters of 2.4 normal sodium hydroxide was placed in a 250 milliliter flask and cooled to less than 5°C using a salted ice bath. 9.6 grams (0.06 mole) of liquid bromine was added, and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes. Polymethacrylamide was prepared by the method of McNeill and Zulfiqar in *J. Poly. Sci.*, 16:2645 (1978). 4.25 grams (0.05 mole of repeating unit) of this polymer was added to the mixture which was stirred for 45 additional minutes. The reaction mixture was then held at 70-75°C under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 hours. The solution was condensed under reduced pressure to 30 milliliters, and it was added to 400 milliliters of methanol. The solid product was removed by suction filtration, dissolved in 30 milliliters of water, and precipitated using a 400 milliliter portion of methanol. The final product, poly-methyl vinyl amine, was removed by suction filtration and dried under reduced pressure. The yield was 2.5 grams which was 88% of that expected theoretically. Infrared analysis provided prominent bands in a KBr pellet at 880, 1451, and 3448 cm^{-1} , with the absence of a band in the carbonyl region as expected.

2.05 grams (0.036 mole of the repeating unit) of the poly-methyl vinyl amine prepared as described above was dissolved in 100 milliliters of 1.33 normal sodium hydroxide in a 500 milliliter flask. To this solution was added 100 milliliters of toluene and 0.08 grams of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide for 5 the purpose of phase-transfer catalysis. The mixture was held with stirring at a temperature of less than 10°C while phosgene gas was bubbled in until the pH reached 7.0. The aqueous layer containing the desired product was separated from the toluene layer, and the water was removed under reduced pressure. The pale yellow product which resulted was washed with several portions of 10 methanol and dried under reduced pressure. The yield of poly-(4'-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one was 1.20 grams or 48% of that expected theoretically. The product exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1386, 1653, 2977, and 3422 cm^{-1} .

15 2.00 grams (0.014 mole of the repeating unit) of the product described above were dissolved in 100 milliliters of 2 normal aqueous sodium hydroxide in a 250 milliliter flask. The solution was stirred at a temperature below 10°C while chlorine was slowly bubbled in until the pH reached 7.0. A pale yellow solid precipitated which was removed by suction filtration and 20 washed with distilled, deionized water until no free chlorine could be detected analytically in the filtrate. The yield of the product, poly-1,3-dichloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one (7), was 2.23 grams, or 76% of that expected theoretically. The product exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1080, 1406, and 1653 cm^{-1} .

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Example 9. Efficacies of the Poly N-Halamine Compounds against *Staphylococcus aureus*

Solid samples of the poly N-halamine compounds described in examples 1-8 were packed into glass Pasteur pipettes (5.75 inches long, 0.25 30 inches inside diameter) at lengths of 0.5 to 2.0 inches depending upon amount of sample available. The samples were washed with pH 7.0 chlorine-demand-free water until no free chlorine could be detected in the eluted water. Then 1

milliliter of a pH 7.0 aqueous solution of 10^6 CFU of *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538) was added to the pipette, and the inoculum was allowed to flow through the packed column using gravity feed in most cases. The particle size for some of the polymer samples was sufficiently small that compressed nitrogen 5 was used to force the inoculum through the column to enhance flow rates. The effluent from each sample was collected, and 25 microliter aliquots were removed and plated on nutrient agar. The remaining portions of the effluents were recycled through the columns. This procedure was repeated 5-6 times which allowed for an assessment of biocidal contact times. The plated samples 10 were incubated at 37°C for 48 hours and then examined for viable growth. Control samples consisted of plating aliquots of the bacterial suspension before passing the bacteria through the biocidal polymer columns, or in some cases, of passing the bacteria through columns containing unchlorinated precursor polymer samples having similar particle sizes. In all cases the two types of 15 control experiments yielded plates which contained confluent growth too numerous to count indicating that the bacterial samples were viable and that the organisms were not simply eliminated by filtration upon passing through the samples. Results are tabulated in Table I.

20 The data in Table 1 demonstrate that all of the N-halamine biocidal polymers tested were effective at inactivating *S. aureus*. The polymers in classes 1 and 2 were particularly effective even following long time periods of storage at room temperature.

TABLE I

Biocidal Effects of the N-Halamine Polymers					
	Polymer ^a	Mesh Size	Column Length (inches)	Age (Days) ^b	Contact time for 6-Log Inactivation of <i>S. aureus</i> (min) ^c
5	1a	35-60	2.0	21	<1.37
10	1a	35-60	2.0	354	<1.97
15	1b	25-60	2.0	14	0.90-1.72
20	1b	25-60	2.0	477	2.07-3.03
25	2a	25-60	1.0	29	<0.48
30	2b	25-60	1.0	34	<0.38
5	3	>45	2.0	4	<2.83
10	3	>45	2.0	86	6.40-8.57
15	4	>45	1.0	6	1.24-15.8
20	4	>45	0.8	113	39.7-45.6
25	5	>45	2.0	7	<3.00
30	5	>45	2.0	168	4.71-6.59
5	5	>45	2.0	225	>16.2 ^d
10	7	— ^e	0.5	3	<4.40

a 1a = poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin

1b = poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin

2a = poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione

2b = poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione

3 = poly-1,3-dichloro-2,5,5-trimethyl-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one

4 = poly-1,3-dichloro-2,2,5-trimethyl-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one

5 = poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin

7 = poly-1,3-dichloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)-pyrimidin-2-one

b Time in days elapsing between sample synthesis and biocidal test run with storage at room temperature.

- c Contact times denoted as "<" mean 6-log inactivation during first aliquot; ranges indicate some bacterial growth at first contact time indicated but none by the second indicated.
- d 3 CFU per milliliter detected after longest contact time studied.
- 5 e Wide distribution of particle sizes used.

Example 10. Long-Term Disinfection Efficacy of Polymer 1a

3.32 grams of polymer 1a (poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin was packed into glass tubing 12 inches long and 0.5 inch 10 inside diameter (ca. 4 inch length of polymer). The glass tube contained a stopcock at the bottom to allow control of exit flow rates. A 2500 milliliter reservoir was connected to the top of the glass tube by Tygon tubing containing an adjustable clamp to control inlet flow rates. The reservoir was filled periodically with pH 7.0 chlorine-demand-free water containing 10^6 CFU per 15 milliliter of *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538) and stirred continuously at ambient temperature. The solution containing the bacteria was allowed to pass through the column over a period of 31 days. The flow was generally interrupted during nights and holidays, but a total of 6660 milliliters of bacterial solution was used. Occasionally the column was washed with demand-free water 20 to enhance flow rates (a total of 7450 milliliters). The flow rate was difficult to control, but was maintained in the range 6 to 55 seconds per drop. The effluent from the column was periodically tested for viable bacteria. Generally, a 6-log reduction in *S. aureus* was obtained, but occasionally viable bacteria were found, particularly following interruptions in flow through the column.

25

After the 31 day period, the column was judged to be no longer effective in inactivating bacteria, as the effluents tested provided confluent growth on nutrient agar plates. It was assumed that the N-Cl moieties on the polymer had been inactivated. Then the column was exposed to flowing water 30 containing free chlorine at a concentration of 200 to 460 milligrams per liter. The flow was continued intermittently over a period of 4 days until the effluent contained approximately the same concentration of free chlorine as the reservoir. At this point it was assumed that the N-Cl moieties on the polymer

had been regenerated. It was found at this point that the polymer column was again effective at causing a 6-log reduction of *S. aureus* even at flow rates as high as 16 milliliters per minute.

5 Thus, the N-halamine polymer 1a was effective at killing *S. aureus* flowing through it in aqueous solution over a lengthy period (31 days). Once the polymer was inactivated, it could be regenerated by flowing an aqueous solution of free chlorine through it.

10 **Example 11. Disinfection Efficacy of Polymer 1a in the presence of Filler Materials**

In a manner similar to that described in example 9 small Pasteur pipettes (5.75 inches long, 0.25 or 0.31 inch inside diameter) were packed with mixtures of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin (1a) and a 15 filler material. Those filler materials used included animal charcoal (0.25 grams 1a, 0.25 gram charcoal; 0.25 gram 1a, 2.5 grams charcoal) and sea sand (0.25 gram 1a, 0.50 gram sand; 0.25 gram 1a, 0.75 gram sand; 0.25 grams 1a, 1.25 grams sand; 0.25 gram 1a, 2.50 grams of sand). The dry filler materials were sterilized at 150°C for 2 hours before packing the pipettes. In each case a 1 20 milliliter pH 7.0 aqueous inoculum of 10⁶ CFU *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538) was added to the column and allowed to flow through it using gravity feed. The effluents were recycled through the column several times with 25 microliter aliquots of each pass plated on nutrient agar. The plates were 25 incubated at 37°C for 48 hours. Results are tabulated in Table II.

25

The data in Table II demonstrate that polymer 1a was effective at inactivating *S. aureus* even when diluted by a filler material, particularly when the filler material was sea sand. The 10:1 dilution with sea sand provided the most rapid flow rate and was effective in providing a 6-log reduction in *S. aureus* 30 with only one pass through the column.

TABLE II

Biocidal Effects of Polymer 1a ^a Mixed with Filler Material					
5	Filler Material	Grams 1a	Grams Filler	Column Length (inches)	Contact Time for 6-Log Inactivation of <i>S. aureus</i> (min) ^b
	Animal Charcoal	0.25	0.25	0.50 ^c	>10.48
	Animal Charcoal	0.25	2.50	2.88 ^d	>8.85
	Sea Sand	0.25	0.50	1.50 ^c	<5.80
	Sea Sand	0.25	0.75	1.88 ^c	<6.83
10	Sea Sand	0.25	1.25	2.38 ^c	<4.00
	Sea Sand	0.25	2.50	1.50 ^d	<1.88

^a 1a = poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin

^b Contact times denoted as "<" means 6-log inactivation with first aliquot;

15 contact times denoted as ">" mean reduction in viable organisms, but incomplete inactivation by last aliquot (5 passes through the column).

^c The inside diameter of the column was 0.25 inch.

^d The inside diameter of the column was 0.31 inch.

20 **Example 12. Biocidal Efficacy of Polymer 1a against Microorganisms found in Potable Water Systems on Spacecraft**

The biocidal efficacy of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin (1a) against microorganisms which are potential pathogens in potable water on spacecraft during long-term missions was 25 evaluated. The species tested were *Pseudomonas cepacia* (a gram negative rod), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (a gram negative rod that forms capsules), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (a gram positive coccus), *Methylobacterium radiotolerans* (a large gram negative rod that forms vacuoles), and *Bacillus thuringiensis* (a gram positive rod that forms endospores). The objective was to determine the ability 30 of a column of 1a to reduce the viability of microorganisms in flowing water from 10⁵ CFU per milliliter to less than 1 CFU per 100 milliliters.

One gram of the polymer 1a was loaded into a chromatography column and washed thoroughly with distilled, deionized water. 250 milliliter aqueous solutions (phosphate buffered) of each of the organisms containing 10^5 CFU per milliliter were prepared. Each solution was passed through the column 5 in turn using gravity feed. The inlet inoculum solutions and the effluent solutions were analyzed for viable organisms using both epifluorescent counts and heterotrophic plate counts on R2A (membrane filtration and incubation at 28°C for 7 days). The flow rates of the inocula were approximately 1.25 milliliters per minute. The column was washed with a 100 milliliter portion of 10 distilled, deionized water after each new organism was passed through it. The wash water effluents were also analyzed for viable organisms. Results are tabulated in Table III.

The data in Table III illustrate that polymer 1a was very effective 15 in inactivating microorganisms which are potential problem pathogens in potable water on spacecraft. There was no significant difference between the epifluorescent counts of total viable and nonviable cells at the inlet and exit of the column for all of the species tested except *M. radiotolerans*. This shows that the column was not simply acting as a filter, although some filtering action may 20 have resulted for the *M. radiotolerans* as might have been expected since it is a very large gram negative rod (twice as wide as *Pseudomonas* species). The *B. thuringiensis* was the most resistant organism to the polymer, probably because it forms resistant endospores. However, increasing the contact time with the polymer should lead to complete inactivation of this organism as well. 25 Polymer 1a should be an excellent biocidal treatment system for environmental control and life support water systems.

TABLE III

Biocidal Effects of Polymer 1a for Potable Water						
	Organism	Flowrate (mL/min)	Epifluorescent cells/mL inlet	Epifluo- rescent cells/mL exit	Viable CFU/mL inlet	Viable CFU/ 100 mL exit ^a
5	<i>P. Cepacia</i>	1.28	1.3×10^5	1.6×10^5	6.5×10^4	0
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	1.25	3.3×10^5	4.8×10^5	4.0×10^5	0
	<i>S. epidermidis</i>	1.11	9.6×10^5	1.2×10^6	2.8×10^4	0
	<i>M. radiotolerans</i>	1.28	3.8×10^5	3.3×10^4	6.8×10^5	0
	<i>B. thuringiensis</i>	1.28	1.1×10^5	9.6×10^4	2.8×10^2	45
10						8

1a = poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin

^a From 250 milliliter inocula samples.

^b From 100 milliliter rinse samples.

15 Example 13. Leaching of Impurities into Water Exposed to Polymer 1a

Five portions of 18.3 Megohm distilled, deionized water (100 milliliters each) were passed through a chromatography column containing 1 gram of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin at a flow rate of approximately 1.5 milliliters per minute. Each fraction of effluent was then 20 analyzed for total organic carbon (TOC), free chlorine, total chlorine, chloride anion, nitrate anion, and sulfate anion. A standard gas chromatography/mass spectrometry volatile organic analysis (VOA) was also performed. Results are tabulated in Tables IV and V.

25 The data from Tables IV and V indicate that the leaching rates of impurities from polymer 1a were not continuous. In fact, the rates declined as additional volumes of water were flowed through the column indicating that the impurities were being removed by the washing process. The concentration levels of the impurities are below the level of concern for potable water disinfection.

30 For example, the trihalomethane chloroform appeared at levels well below the

regulatory guideline of 100 parts per billion. Thus it can be concluded that polymer 1a would not pose a health threat to humans or animals drinking water disinfected by it.

5

TABLE IV

Leachate Analysis for Polymer 1a Exposed to Pure Water						
Fraction Number ^a	TOC ppm ^b	Chlorine, ppm		Anions, ppm		
		Free	Total	Cl ⁻	NO ₃ ⁻	SO ₄ ⁻²
1	1.15	0.98	1.62	2.84	0.38	0.59
2	0.72	0.23	0.70	1.26	0.35	0.54
(overnight) ^c						
3	0.99	0.16	0.71	1.98	0.39	0.53
4	0.55	0.13	0.45	0.43	0.17	0.16
(overweekend) ^c						
5	0.51	0.12	0.16	0.33	0.14	ND ^d

20

^a 100 milliliter fractions of distilled, deionized water flowed through column.

^b Total organic carbon in parts per million.

^c Interruption of flow for the period indicated.

^d No determination.

25 1a = poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin.

TABLE V

Leachate Analysis of Volatile Organics for Polymer 1a Exposed to Pure Water			
	Fraction Number ^a	Organic Component	Amount, ppb ^b
5	1	2-Butanone	30
		Chloroform	15
		Methylene Chloride	7
10	2	2-Butanone	23
		Chloroform	11
	(overnight) ^c		
15	3	Chloroform	16
	4	2-Butanone	16
		Chloroform	9
20	(overweekend) ^c		
	5	2-Butanone	45
		Methylene Chloride	8

a 100 milliliter fractions of distilled, deionized water flowed through column.

b Concentration of volatile organics in parts per billion.

c Interruption of flow for the period indicated.

1a = poly,1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin.

25 Example 14. Exposure of Polymer 1a to Water at Different pH's, Temperatures, and Containing Chlorine Demand

Pasteur pipettes containing poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl) hydantoin (1a) to a length of 1 inch (0.25 inch inside diameter) were exposed to pH 4.5 demand-free water, pH 9.5 demand-free water, pH 7.0 demand-free water at 37°C, water containing heavy chlorine demand, 0.02 normal sodium thiosulfate solution, and ethanol. In each case the column was washed with the solution until no free chlorine could be detected in the effluent. Then generally the column was exposed to 1 milliliter of an inoculum containing

10⁶ CFU of either *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538) or *Salmonella enteritidis* (ATCC 13706), and the inoculum was flowed through the column using gravity feed in several passes with 25 microliter aliquots being plated on nutrient agar after each pass. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 48 hours and then 5 assessed for viable bacteria.

In the cases of pH 4.5 and pH 9.5 water, the column was exposed to ten 1 milliliter inocula of *S. aureus* with intermittent exposure to 100 milliliter portions of buffered demand-free water. No viable bacteria were ever detected 10 showing that mild acid and alkaline waters do not adversely affect the polymer 1a.

In the case of the 37°C hot water wash only one inoculum of *S. aureus* was used following continuous flow of the hot water until no free 15 chlorine could be detected in the effluent. Again, no viable bacteria were detected, even after only one pass through the column (contact time 1.37 minutes). This result indicates that polymer 1a may be useful for disinfection of hot water such as in hot tubs and shower lines.

20 To test the effect of chlorine demand, a water sample was prepared containing 375 milligrams per liter of each of the inorganic salts sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride; 50 milligrams per liter of Bentonite clay; 30 milligrams per liter of humic acid, 0.01 percent final concentration of heat-treated horse serum; and 5 x 10⁵ cells 25 per milliliter of heat-killed *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeast cells; the water was buffered to pH 9.5. A column containing polymer 1a was exposed to 1 milliliter of the water sample described above and then 1 milliliter of *S. enteritidis* in several cycles in the usual fashion. The process was repeated four more times with the same column. Although the flow time in the column rose to about 20 30 minutes during the course of the experiment due to plugging from the matter in

the water sample, no viable bacteria were ever detected. This indicates that polymer 1a is resistant to deactivation by heavy chlorine demand from organic materials.

5 A column receiving 1 milliliter of 0.02 normal sodium thiosulfate solution was not able to kill *S. enteritidis* showing that this reducing agent reacted with the N-Cl moieties to deactivate them. However, the column could be regenerated following treatment with sodium thiosulfate by flowing aqueous free chlorine through it. Likewise, a 5 milliliter portion of ethanol rendered the

10 polymer in a column almost inactive. It is suspected that alcohols may protonate the nitrogen moieties which contain chlorine.

Example 15. Polymer 1a Zone of Inhibition Studies

Zone of inhibition studies were performed for dry solid poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin (1a). Shallow 0.25 inch diameter holes were drilled in Tryptic Soy agar plates with the bottom of each hole being sealed by a drop of melted agar. The plates were inoculated with a given bacterium or fungus, including *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 2666),

15 *Salmonella enteritidis* (ATCC 13076), *Salmonella typhimurium* (ATCC 6994), *Shigella boydii* (ATCC e9207), *Candida albicans* (ATCC 44506), and *Rhodoturula rubra* (ATCC 16639). Immediately following inoculation of the plates, the holes were filled with 50 milligrams of dry polymer 1a and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. The zones of inhibition were measured using a Fisher-Lilly Antibiotic

20 Zone Reader. The results are tabulated in Table VI.

TABLE VI

Zones of Inhibition of Polymer 1a for Various Organisms		
	Organism	Zone in mm ^a
5	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	36.2
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	20.0
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25.2
	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	33.6
10	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	30.2
	<i>Shigella boydii</i>	>50
	<i>Candida albicans</i>	22.0
	<i>Rhodoturula rubra</i>	18.4

15 ^a Diameter in millimeters caused by 50 milligrams of polymer 1a in a 0.25 inch diameter well.

1a = poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin.

The data in Table VI demonstrate that solid polymer 1a was effective at inhibiting the growth of a variety of organisms.

20

Example 16. Use of Polymer 1a in Disinfecting Gas Streams

One inch samples (0.25 inch inside diameter) of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin (1a) and its unchlorinated precursor polymer were loaded into two Pasteur pipettes. An aqueous solution of 125 milliliters of 10^6 CFU per milliliter of *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538) was placed in a 250 milliliter flask containing a two-hole stopper filled with two 0.375 inch diameter glass tubes. One tube extended below the solution level and was connected by Tygon tubing to a laboratory source of nitrogen gas. The other tube which was above the solution level was connected by Tygon tubing to the Pasteur pipet containing dry polymer. Sufficient nitrogen pressure was exerted to create an aerosol of the *S. aureus* organisms. Samples of the aerosol

were collected for 2 minutes on rotating nutrient agar plates before and after the polymer columns. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 48 hours before analyses.

5 The plates exposed to the aerosol before entrance into the columns yielded confluent bacterial growth (too numerous to count) as did plates exposed to the exit aerosol from the unchlorinated polymer. This indicated that the aerosol was viable with bacteria and that the columns did not remove viable bacteria by mere filtration. The column containing chlorinated 10 polymer 1a, however, yielded 23 CFU immediately after instituting the aerosol flow, 8 CFU five minutes later, and 0 CFU ten minutes after beginning the flow. Thus polymer 1a was effective at killing *S. aureus* in an aerosol, and it improved with time of flow, probably due to wetting by the aqueous aerosol.

15 Since polymer 1a, following adequate washing to remove occluded free chlorine, releases very little free chlorine, it will be effective in applications requiring air filtration and disinfection.

Example 17. Use of Polymer 1a as a Preservative Biocide in Paints

20 Samples of poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin (1a) were tested for efficacy at preventing biofouling in commercial paint. The paint utilized was Glidden LM2000 containing about 3% by weight kaolin clay, 7.5% diatomaceous silica, 15% titanium dioxide, 3% aluminum hydroxide, 3% amorphous silica, 2.5% acrylic emulsion, and 45% water. The average particle 25 size of polymer 1a suspended in the paint was 32.5 microns, and samples containing 0.5% and 2.0% of polymer 1a were employed. An appropriate control paint sample containing no polymer 1a was also run. The samples were inoculated with 15 microliter aliquots containing *Pseudomonas*, *Citrobacter* and *Enterobacter* species (about 10^5 cells) and allowed to incubate at 25°C for 72 30 hours. The control sample contained 5703 cells per milliliter after 72 hours, while all samples containing polymer 1a showed 0 cells per milliliter. This result indicates that polymer 1a was effective at preventing bacterial contamination in

paint for at least 72 hours. The samples containing 2% of 1a had sufficiently high viscosity that gel formation resulted; this was not the case for the samples containing 0.5% of 1a. Polymer 1a should be effective as a preservative at low concentration in paints which do not contain reducing agents such as bisulfites, 5 thiosulfates, etc.

Example 18. Preparation and Biocidal Efficacy of poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin

5.0 grams (0.023 mole) of poly-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)-
10 hydantoin, prepared as described in Example 1, was suspended in 200 milliliters of 0.25 normal sodium hydroxide solution in a 500 milliliter flask held at a temperature below 10°C. Then 8.0 grams (0.05 mole) of liquid Br₂ was slowly added from a dropping funnel to the suspension while stirring at a temperature below 10°C. After the addition of bromine was completed, the mixture was
15 stirred for another 30 min at 10°C, and the product poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin was recovered by suction filtration and washing with distilled water. 7.05 grams of product representing an 81% conversion were obtained. The polymer was completely insoluble in water and exhibited prominent infrared bands in a KBr pellet at 1722 and 1789 cm⁻¹. The
20 brominated polymer could also be prepared by reaction of poly-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin, as prepared in Example 1, with sodium hypobromite solution. The sodium hypobromite solution was prepared by reacting 2.57 grams of sodium bromide with 13.0 grams of 32.18% potassium peroxymonosulfate in 100 milliliters of water. The mixture of polymer and sodium hypobromite was
25 stirred for 1 to 2 hrs at 10°C; 3.23 grams of the light yellow solid product which was poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin was obtained after suction filtration and washing with distilled water. This represented a 62% conversion to the desired brominated polymer. The brominated polymer could also be prepared by passing an aqueous solution of sodium hypobromite through
30 a column filter containing unhalogenated poly-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)-hydantoin.

In experiments similar to those described in Example 9, the brominated polymer (0.33 grams, 25-60 mesh, in a 1 inch column) provided a 6-log inactivation of the bacterium *S. aureus* in aqueous solution (pH 7.0) in a contact time of less than 2.22 minutes which was the most rapid flow rate tested.

5 The brominated polymer leached free Br⁺ into water at a concentration in the range 2.0 – 2.5 milligrams per liter.

It can be concluded from the data in this example that the brominated analog of polymer 1a (see Example 1) is biocidal, but does release a 10 small amount of free bromine into water.

Throughout this application, various publications are referenced. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in order to more fully describe the state of the 15 art to which this invention pertains.

Although the present process has been described with reference to specific details of certain embodiments thereof, it is not intended that such details should be regarded as limitations upon the scope of the invention except 20 as and to the extent that they are included in the accompanying claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A biocidal polymer comprising a first cyclic N-halamine unit joined by a linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises:
 - a 4- to 7-membered ring, wherein at least 3 members of the ring are carbon, from 1 to 3 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom, and from 0 to 1 member of the ring is oxygen heteroatom; wherein from 0 to 2 carbon members comprise a carbonyl group; wherein one non-carbonyl carbon member is attached to the linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 alkyl, benzyl, and substituted benzyl; wherein from 0 to 1 non-carbonyl, non-linkage carbon member is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 alkyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, pentamethylene in spirosubstituted form and tetramethylene in spirosubstituted form; wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine; and wherein the linkage is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl and phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl.
2. The biocidal polymer of Claim 1, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises a 5- to 6-membered ring.
3. The biocidal polymer of Claim 1, wherein the moiety joined to each nitrogen heteroatom is chlorine; the substituent joined to the non-carbonyl carbon member at the linkage attachment is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl and para-substituted benzyl; and the moiety joined to the non-carbonyl, non-linkage carbon member is selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_3 alkyl, para-substituted phenyl or benzyl, pentamethylene in spirosubstituted form and tetramethylene in spirosubstituted form.

4. The biocidal polymer of Claim 3, wherein the linkage is selected from the group consisting of vinyl, isopropenyl, vinylphenyl, and isopropenylphenyl.
5. A biocidal polymer comprising a cyclic N-halamine unit linked at a carbon atom by methylene linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises a 5- to 6-membered ring, wherein from 3 to 4 members of the ring are carbon, and 2 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom in meta relationship; wherein from 0 to 1 carbon member comprises a carbonyl group; wherein 2 non-carbonyl carbon members are linked to the methylene linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C₁ to C₄ alkyl; and wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine.
6. The biocidal polymer of Claim 5, wherein the moiety joined to each nitrogen heteroatom is chlorine and the substituent joined to the non-carbonyl carbon members is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C₁ to C₃ alkyl.
7. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin.
8. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin.
9. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.
10. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.

11. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dichloro-2,5,5-trimethyl-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one.
12. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dichloro-2,2,5-trimethyl-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one.
13. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin.
14. The biocidal polymer of Claim 4, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-vinyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.
15. The biocidal polymer of Claim 6, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dichloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one.
16. The biocidal polymer of Claim 1, wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine and hydrogen, provided that at least one moiety is chlorine.
17. The biocidal polymer of Claim 5, wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine and hydrogen, provided that at least one moiety is chlorine.
18. The biocidal polymer of Claim 16, wherein the polymer is poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin.
19. The biocidal polymer of Claim 16, wherein the polymer is poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin.
20. The biocidal polymer of Claim 16, wherein the polymer is poly-1,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.

21. The biocidal polymer of Claim 16, wherein the polymer is poly-1,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.
22. The biocidal polymer of Claim 16, wherein the polymer is poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin.
23. The biocidal polymer of Claim 17, wherein the polymer is poly-1-chloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one.
24. The biocidal polymer of Claim 1, wherein the moiety joined to each nitrogen heteroatom is bromine.
25. The biocidal polymer of Claim 5, wherein the moiety joined to each nitrogen heteroatom is bromine.
26. The biocidal polymer of Claim 24, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin.
27. The biocidal polymer of Claim 24, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin.
28. The biocidal polymer of Claim 24, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3,5-tribromo-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.
29. The biocidal polymer of Claim 24, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3,5-tribromo-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.
30. The biocidal polymer of Claim 24, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin.
31. The biocidal polymer of Claim 25, wherein the polymer is poly-1,3-dibromo-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one.

32. The biocidal polymer of Claim 1 wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine and hydrogen, provided that at least one moiety is chlorine and at least one moiety is bromine.
33. The biocidal polymer of Claim 5, wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and hydrogen, provided that at least one moiety is chlorine and at least one moiety is bromine.
34. The biocidal polymer of Claim 32, wherein the polymer is poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin.
35. The biocidal polymer of Claim 32, wherein the polymer is poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin.
36. The biocidal polymer of Claim 32, wherein the polymer is poly-1-bromo-3,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.
37. The biocidal polymer of Claim 32, wherein the polymer is poly-1-bromo-3,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione.
38. The biocidal polymer of Claim 32, wherein the polymer is poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin.
39. The biocidal polymer of Claim 33, wherein the polymer is poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one.
40. A method for disinfecting a habitat for halogen-sensitive microorganisms comprising contacting the habitat with a biocidal amount of a biocidal polymer comprising a first cyclic N-halamine unit joined by a linkage to a second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises: a 4- to 7-

membered ring, wherein at least 3 members of the ring are carbon, from 1 to 3 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom, and from 0 to 1 member of the ring is oxygen heteroatom; wherein from 0 to 2 carbon members comprise a carbonyl group;

wherein one non-carbonyl carbon member is attached to the linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_4 alkyl, benzyl, and substituted benzyl;

wherein from 0 to 1 non-carbonyl non-linkage carbon member is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_4 alkyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, pentamethylene in spirosubstituted form and tetramethylene in spirosubstituted form;

wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine and hydrogen, wherein at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine; and wherein the linkage is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl and phenyl-lower alkyl-phenyl.

41. A method for disinfecting a habitat for halogen-sensitive microorganisms comprising contacting the habitat with a biocidal amount of a biocidal polymer comprising a cyclic N-halamine unit linked at a carbon atom by methylene linkage to second cyclic N-halamine unit, wherein each cyclic N-halamine unit comprises a 5- to 6-membered ring, wherein from 3 to 4 members of the ring are carbon, and 2 members of the ring are nitrogen heteroatom in meta relationship;

wherein from 0 to 1 carbon member comprises a carbonyl group;

wherein 2 non-carbonyl carbon members are linked to the methylene linkage and joined to a substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C₁ to C₄ alkyl; and

wherein each nitrogen heteroatom is joined to a moiety selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, and hydrogen, provided that at least one such moiety is selected from the group consisting of chlorine or bromine.

42. The method of Claim 40, wherein the biocidal polymer is selected from the group consisting of:

poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1,3-dichloro-2,5,5-trimethyl-2-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one, poly-1,3-dichloro-2,2,5-trimethyl-5-vinyl-1,3-imidazolidin-4-one, poly-1,3-dichloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin, poly-1,3,5-trichloro-6-methyl-6-vinyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1-chloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin, poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1,3,5-tribromo-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1,3,5-tribromo-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1,3-dibromo-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin, poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-vinylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)hydantoin, poly-1-bromo-3,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-vinylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, poly-1-bromo-3,5-dichloro-6-methyl-6-(4'-isopropenylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-dione, and poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-5-methyl-5-vinylhydantoin.

43. The method of Claim 41, wherein the biocidal polymer is selected from the group consisting of:

poly-1,3-dichloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)-pyrimidin-2-one, poly-1-chloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one, poly-1,3-dibromo-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one, and poly-1-bromo-3-chloro-(4-methylene-6-yl)-4,6-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro(1H)pyrimidin-2-one.

44. The method of Claim 40 or Claim 41, wherein the habitat is an aqueous medium.
45. The method of Claim 40 or Claim 41, wherein the habitat is a gaseous medium.
46. The method of Claim 40 or Claim 41, wherein the habitat is a liquid or semi-solid medium.
47. The method of Claim 40 or Claim 41, wherein the habitat is a surface.
48. The method of Claim 40 or Claim 41, wherein the habitat is a fabric material.
49. The method of Claim 40 or Claim 41, wherein the microorganisms are selected from the group consisting of bacteria, fungi, molds, protozoa, viruses and algae.
50. The method of Claim 40 or Claim 41, wherein the cyclic N-halamine biocidal polymer is formed *in situ* by adding a stoichiometric amount of free halogen selected from the group consisting of chlorine and bromine to a precursor cyclic amine polymer.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :A61K 31/74; A01N 25/34
 US CL :424/78.32, 402, 404; 422/37; 526/333.4, 333.6

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/78.32, 402, 404; 422/37; 526/333.4, 333.6

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS SEARCH

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, A, 5,126,057 (WORLEY ET AL.) 30 June 1992, see the abstract, see the claims	1-50

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

- * Special categories of cited documents:
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 22 APRIL 1994	Date of mailing of the international search report JUN 29 1994
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